(XXX YEAR.) THE (No 1562.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1775.

MADRID, *May* 13.

THEY write from Barcelona, that a convoy of 150 ships, laden with all kinds of military stores and provisions, had taken on board the 9th of this month, a body of 9000 men; that this convoy, commanded by the count d'Affalto, major general and governor of Carthagena, was to sail the same day for Carthagena, where it is to join the other convoy from Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. on board of which are embarked 15,000 men, making in the whole a body of 24,000.---These letters add, that this armament will sail to some port in Africa; some think Fort Darfio, others mention Fort Argel; and the command in chief of the grand expedition will be given to M. de Cevellas, or to the Count de O'Rey Li, both lieutenant generals.

They write from Carthagena, that among the shipping taken up for the service of his catholic majesty, they reckon four Dutch, and upwards of sixty French, who had orders to hoist Spanish colours some English, and a great number of Italian and Spanish vessels

LONDON, *June* 6.

A letter from Lord Percy to his father is arrived at Northumberland-house containing an account of the skirmish in America. It is said not to differ materially from the accounts already published.

June 1. Some of the lords of the admiralty, it is said, are sent for by express to come immediately to town on very urgent business.

Every breast that is not destitute of humanity, must be deeply affected for the distressed inhabitants of Boston in general, particularly the women and children; the innocent and the guilty, the partisans and the neutral, all involved in one common calamity!

June 5. American matters have thrown the ministry into confusion; some begin to look towards Mr Pitt's side as thinking the ins will soon be turned to outs.

June 7. This day, after the levee is over, a council is summoned to meet at St. James's, said to be on the last dispatches from America, France, and Ireland.

Several of the great officers of state attended his majesty at Kew yesterday.

A tool of the ministry was last Sunday, giving his master an account of what intelligence he had gleaned in his daily perambulation relative to the Americans, in which, having often occasion to make mention of them, was several times interrupted by his master, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occasion to make mention of these scoundrels; always distinguish them by the word *the rebels* not the Americans"

It is a determination, we hear, that if the next accounts from America are not more favourable than the last, press warrants will be issued immediately.

A commercial correspondent has obliged us with the several quantities of wheat and flour imported at Bristol from the following provinces, from the 1st of January, 1775, to the 27th of April last.

	barrels of flour.	bush. of wheat.
From New-York	3523	72 122
Maryland	7394	91,888
Philadelphia	8043	35,967
Virginia	3350	42,835
	22,414	241,812

Suppose five bushels of wheat goes to a barrel of flour, which being added to the sum total of the wheat, makes 353,882 bushels, which is the produce of 17,694 acres at 20 bushels per acre, and the value of the same at 5 s. per bushel amounts to 88,470l. 10s. The bread, rye, rice, and Indian corn, are ommitted and likewise wheat, barley, and oats imported from Holland, Germany, and Ireland, at Bristol.

During the above-said period, twenty ships were cleared out from Bristol for North-America, with nothing but ballast, viz.

For New-York,	7
Maryland	3
Philadelphia	3
Virginia	3
South-Carolina	3
North-Carolina	1
	20

N. B. The quantity of American provisions imported at Bristol, is scarce a fourth of what is imported at London, Liverpool, Lancaster, and throughout the other parts of England; and therefore when the non-exportation agreement from America takes place with the present scarcity, and almost dearth of our own corn this year, a famine may be dreaded before next spring, if the present American disputes are not previously settled.

June 9. By the latest advices, we learn the Virginian troops are collecting, in order to form a respectable army ready to march as occasion may demand.

The Pennsylvanians are certainly embodying their troops, expecting a visit from general Gage, when reinforced; but his motions are cut off.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which lord North, the secretaries of state, lord Gower, lord Barrington, &c. were present; prince Mazarino, the Spanish ambassador, and all the other foreign ministers, retired a quarter after two, which was soon after lord Rochford returned with a bundle of papers, which he went for from St. James's himself.

An evening paper says, some dispatches of a very important nature are preparing to be sent to the court of Copenhagen. They are to be carried by a person of distinction, who is to demand an explicit answer; and are said so be in consequence of the late unfortunate queen's last request respecting the care of her children.

June 10. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which matters are conducted, it is said an express was sent off on Wednesday last to general Gage containing some proposals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propositions should not be accepted, (which the ministry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet, to take an army of 10,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, which will be sent to Boston immediately.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of two hundred British artificers, with their wives and families, arrived here in vessels since January last, to seek employment in the manufactories of France.

A letter from Berlin says, it is certain that the Hereditary prince of Brunswic has entered into the king of Prussia's service, with the rank of general of foot.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"From the many warlike preparations now making by the emperor of Germany, and the king of Prussia, between whom there is the strictest unity and alliance, it is imagined that they will shortly put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating the ancient system of government in Germany, and establish out of its ruins two formidable monarchies."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick.

"The king of Prussia dropt an expression lately which has occasioned infinite speculation here. In a public conversation he observed, "the emperor is very young, and I am very old; yet the time may not be far distant when he and I may divide Germany between us." This expression was uttered with an air seemingly careless; but those who know in what manner the king of Prussia speaks his mind, will not forget it."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 25.

"At five this morning, four Spanish ships of the line, commanded by a rear admiral, nine frigates, several xebeques, and 180 sail of transports, were seen to pass the streights from Cadiz bound to Carthagena."

Ministry have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the substance of those advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette. *(Whitehall.) June* 10. 1775.

Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's and has brought letters from General Gage, lord Percy, and lieut. col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what passed on the 19th of April last, between a detachment of the king's troops in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and several parties of rebel provincials, viz.

Gen Gage having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of lieut. col. Smith, of the 10th regiment, and major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the fourth, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines marched under the command of Lord Percy to support the other detachment.

Lieutenant colonel Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green, close to the road; and upon the king's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the king's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and major Pitcairne's horse shot in two places. In consequence of that attack by the *rebels*, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of cartridge wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the *rebels* assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the *rebels* were for a while dispersed; but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles; by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is supposed that their loss was considerable.

General Gage says that too much praise cannot be given to lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that lieut. col. Smith, and major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Returned of the commission non commission officers, rank and file, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the *civil war commenced in support of the unconstitutional Parliament.*

Fourth, or the King's own regiment---Lieut. Knight, killed; lieut. Gould, wounded and prisoner; three serjeants and one drum wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and eight missing.

Fifth regiment---Lieut. Thomas Baker, lieut. William Cox lieut. Thomas Hawkshaw, wounded; five rank and file killed; fifteen wounded, and one missing.

Tenth regiment---Lieut. col. Francis Smith, capt. Lawrence Parsons, and lieut. Wald Kelly, killed; ensign Jeremiah Chester, wounded one rank and five killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Twenty-third regiment---Lieut. col Fitzherbert wounded; four rank and file killed; twenty-six wounded, and six missing.

Thirty-eighth regiment---Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; one serjeant wounded; four rank and file killed; eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment---Lieut. Hull wounded and prisoner; 4 rank and file killed; five wounded; two missing.

Forty-seventh regiment---Lieut. Gould wounded; ensign Henry Baldwin wounded; one serjeant wounded; five rank and file killed; twenty one wounded.

Fifty-second regiment---One serjeant missing; three rank and file killed; two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment---Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines---Capt. Souter and second lieutenant M'Donald wounded; second lieutenant Isaac Potter missing; one serjeant killed, two wounded, one missing; one drummer killed; twenty five rank and file killed, thirty-six wounded, five missing.

Total. One lieut. col. killed---Two lieutenant colonels wounded---Two captains wounded---One lieutenant wounded---Two ensigns wounded---One serjeant killed, four wounded two missing---One drummer killed, one wounded---Two rank and file killed, one hundred and fifty-seven wounded, twenty-four missing.

N. B. Lieut Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

(signed) THOMAS GAGE.

NEW-YORK, *August* 10.

Last Sunday an express arrived from Suffolk county, on Long-Island, with information that a number of transports, with a considerable body of troops, from Boston under convoy of five ships of war, had appeared off Montock point; that an officer landed, and requested to purchase a number of cattle and sheep, which was refused. The particulars of the proceedings in consequence of this demand must be deferred, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tuesday last major general Wooster, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Harlaem, crossed the East river, at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

On Tuesday a second express arrived in town from Long island, and informs us that thirteen men of war and transports were lying at anchor in Oyster Pond bay, near Gardiner's island but had not landed any of their men at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the express came away.

By a return express, who left the camp at Cambridge, last Friday evening, we are informed that 60 sail of transports sailed from Boston, under convoy of a man of war, some time ago, for the Eastward of Casco bay, for Forage; that they landed a number of men for the purpose;---that while the men from the ships were landed, a number of men from the shore possessed themselves of 5 of the ships, made the seamen and soldiers prisoners and secured the ships out of the reach of the men of war.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 31.

"Last Friday we were informed by our out centries at the foot of Bunker's hill, that the enemy had cut down several large trees, and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abbatis in front of it.---In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company to march down to our advanced post on Charlestown Neck, to endeavour to surround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's design, in throwing up the abbatis on the neck. The rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner: Captain Dowdle, with 19 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's hill, and creeping on their hands and knees got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being discovered; the other division of 40 men under lieut. Miller were equally successful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right, when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and scrolled our rifle-men under capt Dowdle as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 30 yards of our riflemen before they saw them, and immediately fired. The rifle-men returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners and their muskets, with the loss of corporal Preuse who is supposed to be killed as he has not been seen of since the affair.

in return for this, the enemy alarmed us last night in their turn. At 2 o'clock this morning, a heavy firing of small arms and cannon occasioned our drums to beat to arms; the army was immediately ordered under arms to their posts. The firing continued in three different quarters, exhibiting Sewell's Point at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced posts on Charlestown Neck. One hours elapsed before we knew the design of the enemy, which was this; we had surrounded some of their out guard the night before, which induced them to serve our centries in like manner.

"They sent two flat-bottomed boats to Sewell's Point to attack our redoubt there; sallied out at Roxbury, and set fire to the George tavern, our advanced guard house; our people attacked, beat them, and took one prisoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat-bottomed boats, after an useless fire of many hours, retired; the piquet guard of the enemy on Charlestown Neck attacked and drove in our advanced guard of 60---who being reinforced by general Lee's order, recovered their ground, and beat off the enemy, killed several and brought off seven muskets, without losing a man although our men engaged them under their guns, within point-blank shot of their lines.

"We are just informed that a co of the Marblehead sailors have formed on Dewed hill near Bunker's, and have drove in all the out guards of the enemy. The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We shall harrass them continually, and for this reason want the aid of the rifle-men; only one company as yet come in."

Extract of a letter from New York, August 10.

"We are informed that 13 sail of vessels have arrived at the east end of Long island, 8 whereof are supposed to be men of war; what they will do I imagine a few days will inform us

"The express who was sent by the congress, is returned here from the Eastward, and says he left the camp last Saturday; that the Rifle men had picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were field officers, that were reconnoitring; one of them was killed at the distance of 200 yards, when only half his head was seen."

"An express who arrived here last night from the camp, and who was in conversation with some of the prisoners taken at the light-house informs, that many of them declared they had not tasted a morsel of fresh provisions since the middle of April---he also informs that it was generally supposed there were between 80 and 90 prisoners taken on board each of the transports at Casco bay.

ANNAPOLIS.

In Provincial Convention, *Annapolis, August 14, 1775.*

RESOLVED, That in all suits and actions, now depending or commenced within this province, where there is no real dispute, the suitors and attornies proceed, with all convenient speed to settle the same, by judgment, reference, or other amicable way: and that all suits and actions, now depending or commenced (where there are real disputes, and which cannot be settled in an amicable manner, or tried with justice to the parties) ought to stand and remain, during these times of public calamity in their present state and condition or be continued until otherwise ordered by act of assembly, or some future convention; save and except only that bail may surrender their principals in their own discharge, and for want of other bail that the principal may be committed; and that hereafter proper provision ought to be made, by act of assembly, for re-initiating re-establishing, and prosecuting the business of the courts, and for barring the act for the limitation of suits.

RESOLVED, That in all suits, and actions, now depending, or commenced, the depositions of any witness, or witnesses, taken before two justices of any county court, or one of the justices of the provincial court of this province, in presence of the adverse party to him that requires such depositions to be taken; if upon due notice he thinks fit to be present, or upon notice doth refuse to be present (the notice being proved) ought to be received, as good evidence, in any of the courts of this province, as if such evidence were personally present upon the trial, and should declare the same *viva voce*; provided such witness, or witnesses, cannot be had at the trial of the cause, in which such depositions shall be taken.

RESOLVED, That no civil original writ, suit, or action, shall be commenced, or renewed, in any court of law, or any magistrate's warrant of a civil nature issued, within this province, after publication and due notice of this resolve, unless in the following cases, to wit, actions founded in wrong done to the person, or property; such as ejectment, trespass, trover, replevin, detinue; also all real actions, actions for wares, and for money, or tobacco, actually had and received, by one person for the use of another; attachments under the late act of assembly, and against persons non-resident; actions, or process on loan-office bonds; without the licence or permission of the committee of observation of the county, where the debtors or defendants reside; which shall or may be granted in the instances and manner herein after mentioned, and not otherwise; that the said committees respectively do, upon application, give licence for bringing, or prosecuting, suits in the following cases, that is to say: when debtors refuse to renew their obligations, or other securities; or to give reasonable security; or to liquidate and settle their accounts, and give promissory notes for the balances; or to refer their disputes, if any, to one or more indefferent persons; or are justly suspected of intention to leave the province, or to defraud their creditors: and that the said committees may, in their discretion, grant licences in the following cases, to wit: for the bringing actions by and against executors and administrators, as such, and their securities; and for the bringing actions against guardians for the recovery of filial portions, or the rents and profits of orphans estates.

RESOLVED, That no execution shall issue upon any judgment obtained in the provincial court, after April term last; or in the county courts, after the last March adjourned courts, without such licence as aforesaid; save only in the cases above specified, or where the original actions shall be brought by licence from the committee of observation.

RESOLVED, That the committees of observation now in being, in each county, and the committees of Frederick county, in their respective districts, meet as soon as they conveniently can, after publication, and due notice of these resolves, and that the committees hereafter to be chosen, meet as soon as they conveniently can, at the court-house, or some other place, agreed upon by themselves, and appoint, by ballot, seven of their number, to be a committee for licencing suits; which said committee shall meet on the first and third Mondays in every month, for the purpose of receiving applications, and give notice of the place where they intend to meet.

RESOLVED, That it is earnestly recommended by this convention, to all the inhabitants of this province, to make payment without compulsion, when they are able, or give security as above mentioned; and particularly that they pay the public taxes, and interest of money due in the loan-office; it being the design of this convention to prevent oppression and imprisonment of poor debtors, but not to give any pretence of non-payment to those who are of sufficient ability to pay their just debts.

Signed, by order of the convention,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

In Provincial Convention, *Annapolis, August 14, 1775.*

DOUBTS being entertained, whether merchandise, or other commodities taken on board craft, or in any manner water borne, before the 10th day of September next, may not be considered as exported within the 4th article of the ontinental association, although the said merchandise, or commodities, be not before that time taken on board the ship, or vessel, which shall export the same, RESOLVED, That where any such merchandise or other commodity whatsoever is, or shall before the same 10th day of September, be laden on board the ship or vessel that shall actually export the same, such loading on board shall be deemed a sufficient exportation, within the spirit and intention of said article, and not otherwise.

Signed, by order of the convention,
G. DUVALL, clerk.

To Col. Joshua Beall.

SIR, *Bladensburgh, Aug. 2, 1775.*

THE letters which Mr. Johnson the adjutant brought, were read at the head of the company on Monday, according to your orders; and the question being put on Tuesday, for every man who would risk his life in defence of American liberty, to repair to the colours, every man present made up to them.

Mr. Munro was put under arrest on Monday, because none of the company would agree to see him forth-coming, as I was greatly provoked, on reading a letter, from one of my family, containing sentiments so different from mine; but I was prevailed on afterwards, to become answerable for his appearance before the committee, who were to meet the next day.

When I was employed with the company on Tuesday, a great body of people came into the town, with loaded arms, and expressed a resolution to tar and feather him, whatever might be the determination of the committee; and a lean horse was also brought, upon which he was to be set and drummed through the town. This so frightened the young man that he got one of the horses belonging to the store and rode off in such haste, that he carried away the key of the money drawer. As soon as it was known that he had gone off, two gentlemen were immediately appointed by the people out of doors to ride after him, and bring him back, who were supplied with money and horses at my expence.

The question then with the people out of doors arose, what was to be done with me. And with great difficulty, after I had offered to do every thing that I could possibly do, they consented that the committee should allow me till Monday next, to get Mr. Munro back.

I am sure, Col. Beall, no person who knows me, can harbour the smallest suspision that I am an enemy to America, where I have so many children and all my property. My sentiments I never concealed, they have invariably been the same, and ever friendly to America.

On Monday next our committee are again to meet, I have every reason to expect, that a great concourse of people will assemble on the occasion. Mr. Munro's return is uncertain, and I, an innocent man, may be a victim to their resentment. In these times of general distress, it will, I hope, appear to the convention, to be necessary to prescribe some certain rules to be observed by the people, who ought surely, for the sake of order, to be directed by the committees, as the committees at the same time ought to be by the convention.

I flatter myself, that my conduct hath ever been such that I have the general esteem, of most in the circle of my acquaintance; yet I know I am not without enemies. As this matter of Mr. Munro's will spread far over the country, and many may hear that I am answerable for him, nay perhaps, that I am myself guilty of some enmity to America; I think it incumbent upon me to have this letter printed, and also the copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Corbett, who had been my assistant, dated July 30th, 1774, and which Mr. Charles Wallace of Annapolis saw at my house, and approved of last winter, in order that the public in general, as well as my friends and acquaintances may be satisfied with regard to my conduct, concerning the present unnatural and unhappy dispute, between the mother country and her colonies.

The immediate necessity of the conventions coming to some determination, relative to the present case, I hope will appear evident to the gentlemen there. Their determinations, and the opinions of the committees, together with the rules of the congress, I hold it my indispensable duty, as a friend to the cause of America, strictly to observe, without either falling short of, or going beyond those rules.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
RICHARD HENDERSON.

Mr. Cunningham Corbett, (COPY.)

Dear Sir, Bladensburgh 30th July, 1774.

I WROTE you what I thought would be the consequence of the act for blockading Boston, and now since the second act destroying the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and the third, giving new powers in favour of the military, there is an amazing union of sentiment from South-Carolina to New-England, as to the principle; but the means of obtaining relief, are to be settled by a congress of the first patriots, deputed from all the colonies to meet early in September, at which I do not be surprised to see all commercial intercourse with Britain stopt. Importation from Britain will almost be stopt, either wholly, or very nearly so---but every honest heart is shocked at the ruin which a non-importation would bring on individual traders in Britain who have put faith in us; yet even this measure has many public advocates, and, I believe, many more private ones---and it will assuredly take place, as the dernier effort, before the Americans will yield their rights. You know something of the disposition that rules the people here---As you go northward they are not less zealous, but more heavy; and it is to be wished that those who attempt to give law to this country and correspondents among that set of men whom we call the country gentlemen of America, to correct the advices which they receive from other quarters. These men have ideas of liberty resembling the old English ideas---they have always hitherto been, as King Alfred said the English ought to be, *free as their own thoughts*. Indeed even our commonalty have never been used to stand in awe of rank and station; they are a well informed, reasoning commonalty too; perhaps the most of any on earth, because of the free intercourse between man and man that prevails in America; their free access to courts of law, as parties and jurors where they hear the rights of the subject nobly debated---their frequent and free elections, which give occasion for candidates to scan each others principles and conduct before the tribunal of the people, together with the freedom and general circulation of news papers and the *eagerness and leisure* of the people to read them, or to listen to those who do. In such a country it is plain, that the sentiments of the ablest patriots soon become the general sentiments. Our ancestors, say they, with a view of enlarging, not of diminishing the rights of their posterity, emigrated to a wilde country, then useless, stipulating allegiance to the crown, and coincidence of laws with those of England and reserving all the rights of Englishmen, especially exemption from taxes, unless they should tax themselves. This contract was solemnly ratified in the face of the world, by charters---England breaks the contract---claims a right of taxation---and sends an army to enforce it---it a contract, say they, must bind both parties, or else neither party, and we break soon, now are we bound?

If she refutes our dependence by contract, and claims it by power, she pursues a measure towards us, upon a resistance to which, her own constitution is founded. If her ancestors were right in refusing slavery, are not we also right?

If dependence on the will of others, for the enjoyment of possessions, constitutes political slavery, does not the right claimed by the people of England, of granting at their wills, to the crown, the property of Americans, constitute political slaves, in America? The rights derived from our fathers we hold in trust for our children, to whom we owe protection from injuries during their infancy. Political slavery is the greatest of injuries, are we not therefore most indispensably bound to guard our infant children from it? We have, say they, answered the end of their original emigration---We have aggrandized the British empire. All the spare produce of our lands, all the sweat of our brows goes to Britain, in obedience to her regulations of trade. We take in return, manufactures charged with the British taxes, and after paying all the produce of our lands, being still in debt for these taxed manufactures, it is plain that all the produce of our lands pays the British taxes. Where is the difference whether we be personally present in Britain, paying taxes, or be here enabling men in Britain to pay them in our stead? Our taxation by commerce is *constitutional*, being consented to by us---A right of internal taxation without our consent is *arbitrary*---in proportion as arbitrary taxes are levied on us (since we are in debt more than all the precious metals among us can pay) we shall be disabled from consuming British manufactures, consequently our *constitutional* taxation will be less, as our arbitrary taxation becomes more. But our *constitutional taxation* coming through the medium of the manufacturers, needs no addition of tax-gathers. An *arbitrary taxation* of America would provide places for infinite swarms of ministerial tools. Hence we suppose a tyrant minister and his dependents have dared to call *the riot of a few*, in consequence of arbitrary taxation, *the rebellion of all*; attempting to cover, under specious names, their iniquitous confounding of innocent and guilty, untried, unheard, in one ruin, their breach of national faith, in overthrowing charters, and their hostile invasions to force *arbitrary taxes* upon us. We have granted our property in aid of the empire in time of war---we even granted beyond our ability and parliament, sensible of this, refunded.

The constitution of the empire would cease if one legislative might grant aids out of the property of another. The idea of property would cease if one had a right to bestow what belongs to another. The regulation of trade is a power capable to govern the motions of the whole system---if that be lodged in the parent state it is enough. These are some of the reasonings prevailing in America, and although they come weak from my pen, yet they will be amusing to you, more especially as it is impossible but that all the attention of Britain must be drawn towards a measure big with the fate of the empire. Farewell, and believe me to be, &c.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

To Mr. Cunningham Corbett, merchant in Glasgow.

Mr. Green,

IN justice to Mr. Henderson, I must beg leave, through the channel of your press, to inform the public, that the above letter, dated July 1774, was shewn me last fall at his house, as he above asserts: And I must further say, that I have frequently conversed with him upon our present disputes, and he has always expressed principles the most friendly to the freedom of America.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

At a meeting of the committee of Bladensburgh, in Prince George's county, on Tuesday the 1st of August, 1775,

Mr. CHRIS. LOWNDES, chairman,
THO. WILLIAMS, clerk.

RESOLVED, That George Munro's letter to Messrs. Bruce and Ritchie be published in the Maryland Gazette, also his letters to the committee.

COPY.

"*Dear gentlemen, Bladensburgh, 18th June, 1775.*

"I RECEIVED your's of the 30th ult. by which I was glad to understand that our friend William Foord

way at last to *peace and plenty*, but on his arrival m not surprised that he should find peace and plenty reduced to poverty, as the war last summer has ained the country of corn and other grain, but, with od luck, I hope the produce of your plantation will ain enable you to live in plenty. I can assure you, ear friends, it gives me an inward satisfaction to ar that you think our old scheme will turn out to great antage, although I never have the happiness to enjoy e fruits of it along with you. I am sensible that, if these putes between the two countries were once settled, might carry into execution a great many schemes hich would turn out to our mutual advantage, but mes continue to wear such a dismal aspect, that I am ry much at a loss what to do. We shall see in all is summer and fall how things are likely to turn out, d what A. Ross says on his return from the Missis. ppi, and likewise Mr. Bruce, as he intends down bout that time, so I hope I shall then be better able to dge than at present. My father writes me in his last tter, that if I do not find the country I am in, or my rticular situation to mind, I may leave it, either by roceeding thence to Jamaica, where my brother is, or take the first most convenient opportunity of a yde ship to go home, to be fitted out next for Jaaica, or any other place to be thought most proper; says the last of these steps he would like best, if I ould find it proper to leave America; and says the onfusions which are likely to prevail on the continent e some time, and which at least will ruin trade while ey last, is the reason of this hint I give you.

But says, he leaves me to act as I will judge most rudent, and according to the advice of my friends resent with me; he said he had thus signified his mind---that I might be in no difficulty to determine as please.---I wrote him for answer that I should be determined, by the time above mentioned, what steps to take, but could not before.---John Gray, likewise, vises me to come home to enter into copartnership with him, and to come out here to manage the busiess. The scheme he proposes might be carried on with a very small capital, but you know any such scheme must of consequence be put off for the present. We hear of nothing new down this way that can be depended upon, there is so many d — d lies going about the country and in the news papers, that it is not worth while mentioning any of them; one thing is true, that the New-Englanders have taken Fort Ticonderoga by surprise, in the night time, when the soldiers were all asleep; there was only about forty soldiers in the fort. We have at last been obliged to muster to live on peaceable terms with the country people; our company is commanded by col. Jos. Beall; we are all obliged to have a hunting shirt, gun, bayonet, and cartridge-box; but if it is ever likely to come to blows this way, you know my determined resolution not ——— I need not go any farther, as it is not adviseable to trust one's sentiments on paper, as they now open all the letters to the northward, and I suppose the committees in every other place will follow the same laudable example.---A ship arrived lately in Virginia from Glasgow, the captain, upon his arrival, sent the letters from the company, by express, to their factor, but before the express reached the place where he intended to, two men followed him upon horseback, took the letters from him, read them, and then returned open.---Lord Dunmore and family are all gone aboard of a man of war.——For more news I refer you to capt. Colvin, as he says he shall write you.---I shall expect to hear from you often as possible. In the mean time believe me to be,

Dear gentlemen,
Your affectionate friend,
GEORGE MUNRO.

"P. S. I shall settle Mr. Bruce's account with Nicholas Free."

Directed, "To Messieurs Bruce and Ritchie, on King's-Creeks, and care of Alexander Ross, Esq; Fort-Pitt."

"*Gentlemen,*

"IT is with unspeakable grief that I think of my hasty inconsiderateness, in writing what I ought not to have wrote, on the 18th of June, to two young men of my acquaintance, and am especially uneasy to find, from my letter, that I have used expressions which might affect others, when in truth I intended no such thing.---My apprenticeship being out in this country, I intend, according to my father's inclination, to have gone to Britain after assisting Mr. Henderson through the purchase, and I thought of nothing less than muttering in this country; but, seeing him fond of it, and that it was generally done, I went into the company, but intended to my parents, and having no property to fight for here, I never had the least notion of inlisting to fight, because that would have obliged me to stay here contrary to my father's inclinations.---I am induced to address this letter to you, because I have observed that an acknowledgment in writing is always required by the committees from people who are guilty of such imprudence as I have been guilty of. My serious sentiments are not against the rights of the country, and I truly believe, that if the people in general in Great-Britain were allowed to consider coolly the reasons set forth by the congress, and were well informed of the oppressions of the ministry, they would not be against America. I cannot now shew my serious sentiments, having so inconsiderately got the ill will of my best friends, by a letter, which I never read over, nor kept any copy of, unless by carrying home with me the arguments of the congress, and doing my poor endeavours to have them more generally understood at home than they seem to be by the people in general there. Upon the whole, I commit myself to you, and intreat you to meet immediately, not doubting but you will make charitable allowance for the inconsiderateness of youth, and am,

Gentlemen, your very humble servant,
Bladensburgh, Aug. 1, 1775. GEORGE MUNRO."

Directed, "To the gentlemen of the committee of Bladensburgh."

RESOLVED, That this committee do adjourn to Monday the 7th day of this instant.

Monday, August 7. The committee met according to adjournment, and proceeded to choose a chairman, who made choice,

Mr. THOMAS GANTT, Chairman.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Clerk.

The committee resumed the consideration of the business before them on Tuesday the 1st instant. The following letter was produced and read, from Mr. Munro, to the committee.

Bladensburgh, August 7, 1775.

Gentlemen,

YOU would no doubt, after reading the letter I wrote you last Tuesday, be surprized at my sudden departure, when you had a right to expect my appearance before you when called for. I do solemnly declare, when I wrote the letter to you in the morning, that I had no intention of leaving the place, before I had appeared before you, and submitted to whatever might have been your determination with respect to me; if I had intended going away, I should most certainly have done it in the night time, but in place of that, I think it was after twelve o'clock on Tuesday when I left the town: my only reason for taking this step, was for fear of the violence some of the people threatened, and were preparing to inflict on my person at all events, whatever might be your determination. I confess to you gentlemen, that my fear was so great, as to give me no time to reflect on the danger in which my flight might involve Mr. Henderson who had passed his word for my appearance before you and who was ignorant of my going away; my only thought at that time, was to get out of the way of the peoples fury, until they should have time to think more coolly on the matter. but I never had any intention of leaving the country without appearing before you; as a proof of this, while I was down the river and before I heard any person were sent after me, two ships sailed for Glasgow, in either of which I could have gone; I think I can say with truth that any person (if ever there was a person) who felt as I did, on finding that I was to be deprived of my only hope I mean the humanely and delebration of your proceedings on my inconsidate conduct, and was to fall a victim to the rage of a few men, who I thought had not considered the nature of my case, nor the temperate and prudent rules of the congress and convention.—I say that any such person would excuse my going out of the way at that time—I am now gentlemen waiting to appear before you, and to submit to your determination whatever it may be, and most earnestly implore your protection and interposition with the people, should they still be exasperated against me—allow me to go safe home in obedience to my father, for I never intended, nor never will injure America.

With great respect,
I am gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
GEORGE MUNRO.

Directed to the gentlemen of the committee of Bladensburgh.

The committee required the appearance of Mr. Munro, who appeared accordingly, and was asked the following questions,

Question 1st. What Mr. Munro meant by the expression---we have at last been obliged to muster.

Answer. I had no particular person in my eye, and had no meaning in it further, than that I supposed others in the same circumstances with myself, might entertain the same sentiments.

Question 2d. Mr. Munro was then asked, Whether he had any conversation with any person on the above subject.

Answer. That he had not.

Question 3d. Mr. Munro being asked what he would have expresst further, when he said, I need not go any farther as it is not adviseable to trust ones sentiments on paper.

Answer. He had no meaning at all in it.

Voted unanimously, That the said George Munro is inimical to American liberty.

Signed by order,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, clk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Dulany, Thomas Jarrold, Pontevedra.
Schooner Triton, James Forbes, Turk's Island.
Brig Conclusion, James Newman, Cadiz.
Ship Rose, Joseph Curry, London-Derry.
Schooner Hannah, Theophilus Russell, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, London.

This day is published, and to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis,

LORD CHESTERFIELD's letters to his son, on the art of pleasing, in 4 handsome vols. 12mo. price 25s. currency, (in boards.) Likewise just published, Smith's sermon on the present state of American affairs, price 1s. and the manual exercise as ordered by his majesty in 1764, with all the different manœuvres, price 1 s. 3 w

Annapolis, August 15, 1775.

AS I intend for the West-Indies in 20 days from this date, I am obliged to request of those who are indebted to me, that they will forthwith discharge their respective accounts; and to desire those to whom I am indebted, to call upon me for payment. 3 w

W. AIKMAN.

Baltimore county, August 28, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premises,

THE late dwelling plantation of William Black, deceased, containing 214 acres of land with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; also all the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, household goods, &c. ts

ROBERT BLACK, executor.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Jameson, living in Prince George's county, near the Eastern Branch, taken up as a stray, a dark bay gelding, at the time he had no perceivable brand, but after he had shed his old coat, there appeared a brand on his near side, a figure of 8 on his thigh, and a figure of 6 on his shoulder. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

To be sold on the 20th day of September, agreeable to the last will of Henry Camden, late of Calvert county, deceased, for sterling, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, containing about 400 acres, the land is level, suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; there are on said land, a good dwelling-house, 30 feet by 28, two rooms on a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places compleatly finished, a kitchen, corn-house, quarter, two 40 feet tobacco-houses, and other out-houses, with a good orchard; also a framed dwelling house 24 feet square, with a kitchen and stable for a tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis, to Lower-Marlborough.

And on Thursday the 28th, will be sold two other tracts of land, lying in Prince George's county, within 6 miles of Nottingham, and [illegible] of a mile of each other, containing 183 acres. The land is full of timber and underbrush, very suitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising stock of all kinds.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Camden, are desired to make speedy payment, and all having claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved. w 6 JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

N B. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Calvert county, August 8, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 6th instant, a likely well made negro man, named Jeffey, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on a suit of fine fearnaught cloth, old green, with corded jacket and breeches; he may change his dress having taken other cloaths with him; I am informed he intended to leave the province, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever will take up said negro, and bring him to the subscriber, near Cunningtown, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that I may be had again, shall receive a reward of 5 pounds currency, and if taken 40 miles from home, 20 dollars. w 6 JOSEPH LEELAND.

N B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid at their peril not to carry him off.

Forty Dollars, or Fifteen Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Lower Cedar point, on Patowmack, Charles county, Maryland, an indented English servant boy, named Jonathan Whitby, about 16 years old, ruddy complexion, long face, black eyes, dark sandy short hair, and a most remarkable long foot; had on a shirt and trousers, a short black jacket, and a broad brimmed old straw hat, but it is not known what else he may have taken with him, he went off the second of August. Also a likely country born negro fellow, named Harry, with an old shirt and blue jacket, and what else is not known, he is a fair speaking boasting fellow, but a great liar, and stutters in his speech; he has many old marks on his back, which he formerly got from his master, and ran away on the 11th of July, 1775. I will give 20 shillings for each, if taken 15 miles from home, 30 shillings if taken 20 miles from home, 40 shillings if 30 miles, 4 pounds if 60 miles, and the above reward for both if out of the province, or the half for one of them. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from harbouring the above runaways, as every advantage shall be taken if they do. w 3

F. D. SMYTH.

CAME to the plantation of Buchanan Smith, living near the lower cross roads, in Harford county, a stray bay mare, about 5 years old, and about 14 hands high, no brand appears, she has a lump on her near shoulder, and has a small star in her face, one shoe on her nigh fore foot, she paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Miss Ann Maria Lloyd, living in Talbot county, taken up as a stray by John Thuman, a brown gelding, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, has a star in his face, some white on his nigh hind foot, no visible brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

Annapolis, August 10, 1775.

THE subscribers intending to leave this province in about three weeks from this date, earnestly request those who have had dealing with them, either in the tailoring or staymaking business, to be very expeditious in making payment; that they may be enabled to discharge the debts they owe in this part of the world.—Those who cannot possibly pay off their accounts within the time above-mentioned, can at least settle them, by giving bond, note, &c. which Mr. Charles Wallace, merchant of this city is impowered to settle and take, and which they would be glad to have done before they leave the place. w 4

BENJAMIN SPRIGGS,
JOHN DONALDSON.

N. B. Several good tradesmen, both tailors and stay-makers, to be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash, or good security.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, she was lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will endeavour to make; she has a white streak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and some white in her face—I will give 20 shillings currency to any person that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

To be sold on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, to the highest bidder on the premises,

THREE hundred and ten acres of valuable land, situated in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, and 2 miles from Charles Hungaford's tavern, the land is well adapted for farming, finely watered, about 60 acres cleared, whereon is a fine young apple orchard, and sundry valuable buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land, by applying to Mr. Simon Nicholls, near the premises.

DAVID CRAUFORD,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

w 4

TO be sold by the subscribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; possession will be given the purchaser the 1st of September next. Any person desirous to purchase, may see the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premises.

tf DAVID CRAWFORD, WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

Prince George's county, July 20, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on the 8th day of May last, a certain John Clark, who says he belongs to John Ballendine.—As this man has been repeatedly advertised as Mr. Ballendine's servant, and other methods taken to let Mr. Ballendine know where he is—if he is not taken away in one month from this date, he will be sold for his fees. 3 w

RALPH FORSTER.

THERE is at the plantation of Peter Engle, of Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small iron gray mare, 6 years old, about 12 hands high, marked on the near buttock T, paces and trots, seems to draw her breath with much difficulty, owing as would appear to a blow she has received on her face when a colt. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Israel Pemberton, at Wells river meeting-house, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, and about 6 years old, has a blaze in his face, a blemish in his off eye, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges. 3 w

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Franklin, living 8 miles from the mouth of Monocacy, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder I A, had on a small bell. The owner may have him again, by proving property, and paying charges. w 3

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Baltimore town, an English servant man, named Thomas Humphreys, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well set fellow, round faced, dark complexion, straight black hair, one of his eyes appears of a darker colour than the other, has a remarkable way of twisting his mouth towards the right ear when he speaks, especially when he is a little in liquor, understands something of the brewing and malting business, and has been one year and 6 months in the country: had on and took with him, an osnabrig shirt, one fine linen ditto, a blue duffil jacket with sleeves, and trimmed with white metal buttons, osnabrig trousers, a pair of half worn pumps with buckles, and a large new felt hat; he has carried off other cloaths and some cash that cannot be described; he has likewise got a forged pass, supposed to be signed by John Smith. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have 40 shillings reward if taken in this province, and the above reward if out of the province, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home. w 3

JAMES STERETT.

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 220 feet front on the street, and the wharf 220 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, have 4 good rooms, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to tf

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Calvert county, May 1, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of Mr. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shews his teeth much when he talks, is generally very compliant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Anne-Arundel county, April 22, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Glolin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwinken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and casimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Burly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to tf WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Annapolis, March 24, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to procure payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars, JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and thirteen acres of land, lying on Seneca, in Frederick county; this land consists of several different tracts but are adjoining each other, and lays well, with great plenty of good timber, and the main stream of Seneca creek runs through great part of it. There is on this land a very good geared grist mill almost new, with bolting clothes that goes by water, the mill can grind eight bushels of wheat into good flour in an hour, and is on a never failing stream of water. There also is on this land two small dwelling-houses, a new framed tobacco-house covered with shingles, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-four wide. There is about 60 acres of good land cleared and under good fence, more than 20 acres of meadow land now sowed in Timothy grass and oats which may be watered at all seasons of the year from the mill-dam: this land is distant about 22 miles from George-town on Patowmack, and about 18 from Frederick town. There is a crop pitched for three hands, which the purchaser may have with the land, and possession given him immediately. For title and terms, apply to tf EDMUND JENNINGS.

N. B. I will take young slaves for part of the purchase money.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away the first instant from the subscriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an English servant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head sore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand fresh cut, has a sore heel which occasions him to limp at times, shews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a sawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver: had on and took with him two osnabrig or Ruffia sheeting shirts, two pair of osnabrig trousers, a pair of white serge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a swanskin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old castor hat, a pair of double soaled shoes double vamp'd—I understand he intends to change his name, and said he never would own he was a servant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his escape more secure, and that he intended to Boston to general Gage, who he understood would protect all servants who came to him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis. tf CHARLES STEUART.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. tf

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Annapolis,

A TRACT of land lying in Prince George's county, on Cat-tail Branch, called Wallinsford's Purchase, containing one hundred and forty-two acres of good kind land, about three or four miles below Bladensburgh. Any person who wants to purchase, may be satisfied by applying to w 5

JAMES WALLINSFORD.

To be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and binder, Annapolis, exceeding low for cash,

A LARGE assortment of books, in history, divinity, miscellanies, arts and sciences, poetry, physic, a variety of classics, &c. (being partly the library of a clergyman lately deceased) amongst which are the following valuable books. Whitby's commentary on the new testament, 2 vols. folio, best edition, the London price is 3l. sterling. Cruden's concordance, 4to. 45s. Saunderson's algebra, 2 vols. 4to. 35s. An elegant edition of Tillotson's sermons, 3 vols. octavo, 24s. Clark's sermons, 8 vols. octavo, 30s. Prideaux's connections of the old and new testament, 4 vols octavo, 40s. Locke on the human understanding, 2 vols. octavo, 22s 6d. Smollet's history of England, with the continuation, 16 vols. 3l. 12s. Macauly's ditto, 5 vols. 6os. Goldsmith's ditto, 4 vols. 45s. Hooke's Roman history, 11 vols. octavo, 6l. 12s. Bolinbrooke's philosophical works, 5 vols. 55s. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. octavo, 40s. Montesquieu's spirit of laws, 2 vols. 25s. Hume's essays, 2 vols. 24s. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. 24s. Beatie's essay on truth, octavo, 12s. 6d. Rousseau's whole works, 10 vols. 6os. Theobald's Shakespeare, 12 vols. 6os. Turkish spy, 8 vols. 45s. Heyster's surgery, 2 vols. 4to. 6os. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. Cullen's materia medica, 4to. 30s. Lord Littleton's history of Henry 2d, 6 vols. 3l. 12s. &c.

A great variety of record books, and paper books for accounts of different sizes. A few reams of superfine treasury post—all sorts of stationary.

Lately published for William Aikman, Cook's voyage round the world, 2 vols. 16s. A father's legacy to his daughters, by the celebrated Dr. Gregory, 4s. Where may be had just published, the manual exercise as ordered by his majesty in the year 1764, with the manœuvres, price 1s. 6 w

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

BROKE Somerset county jail on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro fellow, who was committed for felony by the name of Harry, and says he belongs to William Perry of Talbot county, aged 35 years or there about, he is a lusty well set fellow, 6 feet high, or there about, not being acquainted with his cloaths, shall not undertake to describe them. Whoever takes up said secures the aforesaid negro fellow in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive the above reward if taken in this county, if out of the county three pounds, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by

J. DASHIELL, sheriff.

To be let,

THE dwelling-house &c. where I now reside. tf JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

RAN away yesterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a convict servant man, named Richard Suffolk, a tall spare made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a meagre countenance and a sickly look, and is about 25 years of age; he went off in his common working dress. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 10 miles from home, 20 shillings, if 20 miles, 30 shillings, and if 40 miles, or out of the province, 3 pounds, and if brought home reasonable charges paid by SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

In Chancery.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, register.

To be sold for sterling, or current money, to the highest bidder, at the house of Mrs. Gibson, in Upper-Marlborough, on Friday the 15th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 554 acres, called Moorfields inlarged, lying in Prince George's county, on St. Charles's Branch, about 2 miles from Upper-Marlborough, and about the same distance from Patuxent river; on this land is a well improved plantation, with orchards, &c. a large quantity of meadow land, that may be improved at a small expence. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in twelve months, the other third in two years, with interest.

Also to be rented for one year, or leased for a term of years, a lot whereon the subscriber now lives, situated in the most beautiful part of George-town, with a good framed dwelling-house 30 by 20, 2 rooms on the lower floor with fire places, and 3 above, a cellar and kitchen below, well walled in with stone, a large garden, meat-house, stable and chair-house almost new, and in good repair. w 5

THOMAS JOHNS.

N B The land will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY neat light chariot and harness for two horses; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis.

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